FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1884.

Amusements To-day. Hijon Opera House-Orpheus and Eurydice. 17, M. Canine-The Beggar Student. 17, M. Buty's Theatre-Seren Twenty-Hight & P. H. Opera Monse-Time Bells. 1 P. M. Saverty's Commedy Threatre-La Servite, &c. & P. H. Madion Square Garden-Packers Non-Res. 2. S. M. Medion Square Carden-Packers Non-Res. Madion Square Thentre-The Rojah. 850 P. M. New Park Thentre-Zinh. 8 P. M. Nible's Garden-Jue of the Pirest. 8 P. M. Peop e's Tientre-Mistrels. 8 P. M. Cine Thentre-Low Clare. 8 P. M. Cine Thentre-Low Clare. 8 P. M. State Theorem Love Clark. S.P. M.
Theories Coming a Contrible Apprehium. I and S.P. M.
Thories Theories—Arthornics. S.P. M.
Tony Pastor's Theories—Variety. 2 and S.P. M.
Union Nagure Theories—Story Boston. S.P. M.
Whilsek's Theories—Observing. S.P. M.
M. A.V. Theories—Gabriel Courter, S.P. M.
Sch. Av. Theories—Gabriel Courter, S.P. M.
Sch. Av. Theories—Univ. Prits, the Scheming. S.P. M.
ROCK AV. Theories—Univ. Prits, the Scheming. S.P. M.

Advertising Rates. In Sunday edition same rates as above. WEEKLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large pe. Preferred positions from 75 cents to 22.

Hereafter marriage and death notices will be ived at Tue See office until midnight. They should

however, be brought in as early as possible

The New York Democracy.

There is one signal and long standing cause of weakness which affects the Democracy of this city, and which in any extraordinary emergency may prove destructive and fatal to the party, not merely in this locality, but throughout the State.

It is an instructive fact in politics that whenever a party is strong enough to divide into factions and yet stand a fair chance o electing its candidates, such a division is pretty sure to occur. In this city factional quarrels have existed for many years, and thus while the great majority of our people are Democrats, they have no united, vigorous, and authoritative organization of the whole party. Instead of this, it is divided up and frittered away in three conflicting establishments. These are known as the County Democracy, Tammany Hall, and Irving Hall, all living, or trying to live, on the patronage of the various branches of the city Government, and all zealously and constantly contending for its possession. Each runs a complete machine, with a general committee and all the apparatus necessary for the management of a party in a great metropolitan town. Each has a kind of mighty feudal lord, a boss of politics, at its head, under whose direction it holds its nominating conventions, selects its candidates, presents its platform, calls its public meetings, and carries on its canvass, just as though it had the exclusive and indisputable leadership of the party, and was fully intrusted with the conduct of its affairs.

More than this, each of these bodies levies its assessments upon all Democratic candidates nominated for office; and each one takes care that its demand shall be quite as heavy as if it were the only organization of the party. The first consequence of this is that no man can stand for office in New York city except at an enormous cost. In order to have any hope of being elected, each candidate must contrive to be adopted by at least two organizations, and consequently he must contribute to the expenses of both, if not all. We suppose no one can run for any office for which he has to be voted for throughout the whole city, with a contribution of less than ten thousand dollars or fifteen thousand dollars to each organization; and accordingly none but a rich man or one having rich friends who are willing to put up liberally for him, can hope to be elected. A poor man, though possessing the highest qualifications and the greatest popularity, is ruled out, unless he can beg or borrow the vast sum which is required to meet these accumulated assessments.

Another consequence of this situation is that on the approach of an election, especially if it be a State election where all factions happen to be sincerely anxious to carry the State ticket, negotiations are entered into between them for the selection of the different local candidates. Each faction appoints its convention, and these conventions bargain about the persons on whom the different lucrative and potent offices are to be bestowed. Thus a scene of general truck and dicker is inaugurated, and the people look on to see what kind of nominees this trading and bargaining will finally offer for their suffrages

But if one or more of the three factions are not interested in the State election, or if they fail to agree upon local nominations, then some one of them, or perhaps all, are tempted to make arrangements with freebooting politicians of the other party or parties for the swapping of votes on election day, all seeking some private advantage at the expense of public treachery. The result in such cases is demoralization and corruption, that work great mischief before their

Such a system is not only the source of constant danger and weakness within the party. but it offers immense opportunities to the enemy, while it naturally causes a profound disgust among independent citizens who do not attach themselves to either party, but prefer to hold aloof in order that they may support that ticket which happens to present the best list of candidates. But this feeling is not confined to the independents. Many Democrats share it, and thus under the complicated and chaotic circumstances we have described. New York is gradually tending to become a Republican city, just as Brooklyn has already become. Some day-how soon it is impossible to foretell—the great body of our New York electors, including a large proportion of free-minded Democrats, wearled and inflamed by the state of facts we have described, may unite in a general uprising which will turn out all the Democratic factions and put the Republicans into power over the whole city Government.

we have depicted and of obviating the danger we have pointed out? We do not know. The evils have existed indefinitely, and public attention has often been called to them, but in vain. The progress has been, not from bad to better, but rather from bad to worse. Th State authorities of the Democracy have not thought best to apply any radical measure How could they, and what measure could they apply? Whenever a State Convention meets, the anxiety for the time being is to elect the ticket that it nominates, and to deal as gently as possible with the recalcitrant elements in New York city lest some one o other of them should revolt and defeat the ticket, as on one memorable occasion, when Tammany Hall rose against LUCIUS ROBIN BON and crushed the party, in order to feed fat the grudges of its chief. This deadly blow the meek-hearted Democracy of the State en-

Is there any way of correcting the evils

tion; and Tammany Hall, the head and back-bone of this whole system of factions, was taken back into the party with increased prestige and undiminished power of dictation. Once more, we point out the danger, but who can tell how or when it is to be removed?

England's New Plans for the Soudan. The despatch of Gen. Gordon to Khartoum, and the light thrown upon the purpose of his mission by Sir CHARLES DILKE in a recent speech, indicate a decided change in the programme originally framed by the

British Government. A few weeks ago it was officially announced that not only all the conquests made by ISMAIL Khedive on the Upper Nile, but also the whole of Nubia, must be abandoned and that the southern limit of Egyptian territory would bereafter be fixed at Assouan. This course was open to very grave objections on the score of humanity, economy, and political expediency, and was certain to prove highly repugnant to the British nation when once its consequenees had been distinctly recognized. It is true that the burden of maintaining for an indefinite period strong garrisons at Assouan and at the Red Sea ports would have fallen on the Egyptian treasury, but it could not have been borne without cutting down much further the already reduced interes payable to the British holders of Egyptian bonds. To the disgust and resentment which auch pecuniary losses would naturally provoke, would speedily be added an outburst of horror at the revival of the atrocious traffic which would once more turn a region half as large as Europe into a slave mart and a shambles. The abhorrence of slavery is by no means extinct in England, nor can it be doubted that a series of indignation meetings at Exeter Hall would render the action hitherto favored by the Ministry with regard to the Soudan little short of iniquitous in the eyes of a large section of Mr. GLAD-TONE'S followers.

One thing, at all events, is plain; the Cabinet could never have prevailed on Gen. Gorpon to further a policy which would have undone the brightest work of his life, and delivered over to the slave hunter a country which he had rescued from misery and ruin It is known that at one stage of the negotiations which preceded his acceptance of the mission to Khartoum he sent his resignation to the War Office, and if he finally consented to give the Government the benefit of his experience and well-won influence in the region of the Upper Nile, it was because such changes were made in the official plans as rendered them more consistent with Mr. GLADSTONE'S bigh humanitarian professions What those changes are may be inferred

from the cabled report—though this is somewhat vague and ambiguous-of the speech which Sir CHARLES DILKE delivered at Kensington on Wednesday. He said that "Gen. Gordon had agreed with the Government as to the expediency of the proposed evacuation of Kordofan and Darfour and the interior of the Soudan." The word "interior" may be variously interpreted, but there can be little doubt that Gen. GORDON would understand by it the more recent conquests of the Khedive west of the That he has been assured of the Government's assent to the retention of eastern Soudan, that is to say, of all the country lying between the Nile and the Red Sea, is evident from another statemen of Sir CHARLES DILKE, that "England will uphold Egyptian domination upon the Red Sea coast, with a view especially to the prevention of the slave trade." Now, it would be impossible to cut off the slave trade between the Soudan and Arabia merely by keeping garrisons at the three ports of Berenice, Suakim, and Massowah; and the efficient guarding by gunboats of seven hundred miles of coast line against the slave dhows would be impracticable. They who proclaim their determination to attain given end, must be presumed to contemplate the means which alone can compass it; and inasmuch as the suppression of the Red Sea slave trade can only be brought about by controlling the country back of the coast line, we may take for granted that the declarations made to Gen. GORDON involved a promise to retain the

likely that a point of so much strategic importance will be definitely given up It should be added that the partial change in the Egyptian policy of the British Government may be partly due to the vehement protests against the total shandonment of the Soudan that have unquestionably been made by the Sultan, whose caliphal authority it is much to the interest of the rulers of British India to sustain. The Turkish Governor of Jeddah-there is no Vali of Mecca, as the report cabled mistakenly asserts—is said to have sent to Stamboul an urgent request for reënforcements; and he confirms, it seems, the previous rumors that in some portions of Arabia the tribes are inclining to embrace the cause of the False Prophet. If the Arabs are so restless while Et. MAHDI is still west of the Nile, what would they do if his forces had approached the coasts of the

But the protection of the country

between the Nile and the sea coast would be

materially promoted by the continued occu-

pation of Khartoum, and even should a tem-

porary evacuation of that place prove un-

avoidable, owing to the vaciliating counsels

which have prevailed and the consequent

delays to forward reënforcements, it is un-

Red Sea?

How the Indian Ring Thrives. While the number of Indians is steadily diminishing, and many of them, like the Cherokees and other tribes, are gradually adopting the methods of civilized life, the astonishing fact confronts the statesman that the appropriations for this branch of the public service constantly increase.

Nearly twice as much money is now voted for only two-thirds of the number of Indians that were reported fifteen years ago. The cost of this service for the fifteen years from 1854 to 1868, inclusive, aggregated \$50,855,-677.75, or an average of about \$3,390,000 a year. The cost of this service for the fifteen years from 1869 to 1893, inclusive, aggregated \$97,283,118.81, or an average of about \$6,485,000 a year. Here is a difference of over three

millions a year. Soon after Gen. GRANT became President in 1869, a special act was passed, April 10, 1869, creating a Board of Indian Peace Commissioners. This law was passed in accordance with the views of eminent citizens in Philadelphia and New York who took a philanthropic interest in the Indians, and who

vere zealous supporters of Gen. Ghant. It became apparent, in the first year of this experiment, that the Secretary of the Interior and the Indian Bureau were inimical to an honest execution of the law which empowered the Peace Commissioners to supervise contracts and accounts. Mr. WIL-LIAM WELSH of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Board, appealed to the President in vain against usurpations of power and flagrant violations of the law. The Indian Ring wa too strongly intrenched to be disturbed, and Gen. GRANT's brother was one of its beneficiaries. BELENAP was a partner with the dured without striking back, aimost with-out resentment. Fear prevailed overindigna-head of the Interior, and his son were jobbers

who practised addition, division, and silen Republican committed for the Ring. es in Congress legis

The Peace Comm intended reform, and sought to civilize the Indians, were driven out, and a sham Commission in the interest of plunder was substituted.

Investigations exposed the corruption of the Rings that ruled the Administration of Gen GRANT. These exposures caused a temporary reaction and cheek of the venal and profligate system, which for eight years of Grantism had full swing and was protected by every branch of the Federal Government.

But the check was only long enough for the Ring to lay new plans and to reinstate themselves in power. The corruption under HAYES in many respects exceeded even that which had preceded it. The Ring managed to keep up the average of good stealing all through the four years of the Great Fraud, and down to the present time. The money voted for the current fiscal year aggregates \$6,039,387.24. The money asked for the next year is \$8,406,809.91, or a difference of two and a half millions in round numbers. The sub-committee in charge of the bill consists of Mr. ELLIS, Mr. HOLMAN, and Mr. RYAN The country knows where Mr. HOLMAN will

be found, and his presence is a protection

Republican Probabilities.

against prodigality.

For President: JOHN SHERMAN of Ohio. For Vice-President: JOHN P. HARTBARFT of Pennsylvania.

Platform: Protection to American Indus try; Civil Rights for Emancipated Citizens.

The Chicago Convention.

Four years ago WILLIAM H. ROBERSTON was chosen a delegate to the Chicago Convention. The State Convention which elected him instructed the delegates to vote for Gen. Grant's nomination. A few weeks later Judge Robertson published a letter repudiating the instructions of the State Convention, and said he should be guided at Chicago by the wishes of the majority of the Republicans of his Congress district, which were opposed to GRANT.

The revolt of Robertson produced a deep impression in that emergency, and it has since borne fruit. The mode of electing delegates to the next Republican National Convention has been conformed to the views ex-

pressed by him in 1880. The change in the method of electing delegates to Chicago may produce unexpected results. Delegates are to be chosen in all the States by local conventions in the Congress districts. Each district will hold its Convention when it pleases, and give such instructions to its delegates as it sees fit Only the few delegates at large will be sent by State Conventions.

With the many aspirants for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, it can hardly be expected that under the new plan any but the small States will, as a general rule, send delegations who are unanimously for one candidate. The delegates from the large States will probably be a good deal divided in their preferences. The thirtyfour district conventions of New York will open a wide field for the competition of ambitious statesmen.

The Stonecutters' Bill.

It is reported from Albany that the Assembly Committee on Cities has agreed to repor favorably a bill prohibiting the use of stone cut outside the State of New York in the erection of public buildings here.

The Committee on Cities consists of these persons: THEODOBE ROOSEVELT of New York, L. L. VAN ALLEN of New York, F. HENDRICKS of Onondaga, FRANK SIPP of Erie, George H. Nason of Kings, J. For-SYTH, Jr., of Albany, NORTON'P. OTIS of Westchester, JAMES HAGGERTY of New York, and M. J. COFFEY of Kings.

A majority of these Assemblymen are pre sumably ignorant enough or foolish enough to assent to this preposterous bill.

The public officers charged with the construction of buildings in this State should be subject to no rule in regard to the preparagreater part, at all events, of the eastern | tion of the materials employed, except to have the work done in the best man at the lowest cost.

If stone cut in Washington Territory is just as good as that cut here and cheaper. let us have the product of Pacific coast labor rather than our own. Our public buildings must not be made more costly for the benefit of our resident stonecutters or any other particular set of workers.

The principle which this bill would introduce into State legislation is thoroughly unsound, and the measure should be rejected.

A State Income Tax.

The New York State Board of Assessors have recommended the imposition of an income tax on all incomes over ten thousand dollars.

If this suggestion is made for the purpos of attracting public attention to the existence of the State Board of Assessors, it is merely a harmless bit of vanity indulged in by men who want to magnify their office; but if it is seriously put forward, it indicates that the State Assessors have studied taxation to very little advantage indeed.

We can think of only one good result which would be brought about by adopting the recommendation. If the Republican Legislature imposes any

sort of an income tax on the people of this State, the next Legislature will assuredly be Democratic.

But we have a Democratic Governor. Sup pose he should approve an Income Tax bill. What then?

Why, then we should have a different Gov ernor next time.

The Hon. CHARLES B. FARWELL, a wellknown Republican politicisn in Illinois, has been unkind or envious enough of late to express the opinion that Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN will not be able to get many delegates outside of his own State, provided he succeeds in getting those of his own State, to endorse him at Chicago as her favorite son. Mr. Fan-WELL'S opinion is acid with prejudice, and isn't to be taken. He doesn't like Mr. Logan, and he fails to appreciate the picturesqueness vigor, and pugnacity of that renowned warrior and grammarian. It may turn out that Logan will have more delegates outside of Illinois than in it. In that case what a flery and flered dark horse he may be.

Assemblyman Hunt's bill requiring principals of public schools to introduce into them the study of hygiene and physiology, with spe cial reference to the effect of narcotics and dants upon the human system, is likely to be vigorously opposed. There are so many studies already for school children to puzzle their brains over that any attempt to introduce new branches will be severely scrutinized. Still, the knowledge which children might acquire of physiology and hygiene by studying those subjects in school would be in the highest degree useful to them. Physicians differ so widely as to the effect of narcotics and stimulants taken in properly moderate quantities that part of Mr. Hunt's bill would be found to b) impracticable. The total abstinence people for instance, will be unwilling to have their children study any physiological work which

does not condemn absolutely the use of stimu-lants and narcotics. And people who are not committed to total abstinence might object to having that theory taught to their children.

It appears that of the eighteen votes against the Holman resolution, seven came from Massachusetts. How is it that the stiroad arguments appeal with such surprising success to New England?

It is well that we get once in a while som such harmiess reminder as came yesterday that there is danger in the are-light electric wires. Of course, it is easy to understand that current is always out off when a break occurs, and if it is not a current strong enough to do mischief, it will not do mischief. But when the nischief is done the assurances that it cannot have been done grow wearisoms. The whole city is interested in seeing that the order put the wires under ground is carried out.

Halloo! The Lexington Observer, an esteemed journal of Old Kentucky, goes in for ROSWELL P. FLOWER for President! Where is WATTERSON? Where is CARLISLE? Where is Bracknupy? This thing will never do.

The petitions pouring in upon Congres attest that few subjects of public importance are exciting a more widespread interest just now than divorce. Scores of memorials, com-ing from all parts of the land, ask Congress to provide for the collection of divorce sta tistics, with a view of learning what legislatio can be had. If these sudden and remarkable manifestations of a general interest in divorce are to be taken as an index of public opinion Congress will probably feel bound to pay som consideration to them.

The declarations of Queen RANAVOLANA and her Prime Minister, after the recent core nation services, that they would never yield an inch of Madagascar to the French, may not amount to much in themselves, but they get a certain backing from the KRUPP guns now on their way to the capital. A general war in the island would be little short of a great crime; and if there is any efficiency in arbitration, this dispute gives an epportunity to show it.

The programme of dinners and receptions which President ARTHUR has arranged for the remainder of the winter indicates that the Administration is bent on having a good time while its day lasts-it can eat, drink, and be merry until March 4, 1885.

The two young Brazilian gentlemen who made a rash and fatuous attempt to fight a duel in New York have done well to deviate into sense and to come to kisses instead of shots. Of course they are very much surprised o think that the rude hand of that fell sergeant, the Penal Code, should be laid upon two young fellows who believe that blood is the only soap for affronts. Things are managed better in Brazil, they think, and it is probable that duels are managed better there. The police are al-ways informed when and where an affair of ionor is to be decided in New York, and consequently, so far as danger to life and limb is cerned, attempting to fight a duel here is infinitely safer than playing football or riding in a bobtail car. In fact, if it were not for the code, duelling in New York would be as innocu-

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Prospects and Chances of Major-Gen. B. F. From the Continent.

"Ben Butler means to run for Governor o assachusetts until he is reviected," said one traveller an enthusiastic Democrat, by the way-to another, in a

noking room of a Pullman car, the other day.

"Pahaw!" replied the other. "You don't know the
an. What has he to gain by a reelection? He is getting old. He has been a Major-General, member of Con

gress, Governor, but there is one thing he has not been and next year will he his last opportunity—"
"As President?" asked the other incredulously,
"Of course."

"Of course."
"Fadge" replied the Democrat, with a disgusted look.
"You are just talking to hear Yourself talk."
"Would you like to make a small bet that he will not be nominated by the Democrats and enthusiastically supported by them?"

So the bet was made, and as a mutual friend we will essed its entry of record. One or the other of those entlemen is likely to get a cheap suit of clothes next rear. The reasons given by the man who bet his money "Old Ben" are worthy of consideration "1-He is immensely popular with the rabble every

where.
"2—He has a considerable following among Republi

"3-He will go into the Demogratic Convention with nomination in advance by the 'National' 'Labor' party under some name or other.
"4—It is his last chance, and he knowsit. If the

They know he will do this. He has nothing to lose, and has lots of nerve. With him in the field as the candidate f a third party of that sort, there is no hope for a traight-out Democratic nomination."

r Democratic friend looked serious, but consoled self with the chance that "Butler might die before hat time." The Republican threw cold water on thi tope by saying: "It is too thin. We have buried him four distinct times, and he still lives."

Very Different from What It Was.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-Almost any one is able see how hard it is for Presidential aspirants on the epublican side to start a boom. Despite the energetic forts, as in the case of Logan; the politician's arts, as the case of Blaine; the devices of cold calculation, as n the case of Sherman; the dexterous use of power and expert husbanding of resources, as in the case of Ar-thur, in no instance has the aspirant been able to create n impression on which to base a solid hope.

As nearly as possible the reverse of the state of affairs of four years ago exists. Instead of fierce contention there is little or none at all. The most conspicuous lead-ers of that period are aither out of the country or out or politics. Although the time for activity is at hand, the Republicans are considering. Outside of the circles of personal and interested partiasus, there is little disposition to do anything before it shall appear what will win. Among the new names recently added to the list o possible candidates is that of Shelby M. Cullom, lat lovernor and now United States Benator from Illi The mention of his name puts Logan's nose out of joint but his friends don't care much for that.

The New Style of Lubby.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-The movement to shut off privileged characters from the floor of Congress, os-pecially of the House of Representatives, will be the death blow to the fragmentary remains of the old lobby, between whom and Congress certain privileged charac-ters have operated as their chief employment. One ef-fect of cutting off this privilege, which to not a few has for years been a precious perquisite, will be to pro: the efficiency of the new method of doing business.

"Wanted, to arrange for putting through a claim bill; middlemen need apply. Principals only will be dealt ith." So ran a notice posted in the Capitol Intely. The days of the old lobby are numbered. Its vocation is gone. Fromotors find little to do, and there is no joy in the Third House. Now, if one wisness anything done, instead of employing a promotor to attend to it, he either goes bimself or sends an agent.

The new plan requires the power of combination. For instance, the Mississippi River bill, the Whiskey bill, and cortain other bills, each with a certain or uncertain conclude on the new plan to pool their issue it is a dead open and shut contrivance, whose workings are known only to the operators. In due time the bills go through, the operators depart, the lobby have had no part in the campaign, and have not made a dollar. The action of the House in excluding the middlemen is probably to be accredited to the role motive of shating abuses under the rule of privilege; but the engineers of the direct action machine manifest the satisfaction of man who have achieved a great point. on who have achieved a great point.

The Legislature and the Aldermes

Albany, Jan. 24.—A combination of Young Republicans and rural Democrats in the Assembly may be looked for when the fight comes on the bill taking the confirming power from the New York Board of Alder. confirming power from the New York Board of Addri-men and vesting the appointing power solely in the Mayor. Imprecations loud and deep are rained on the heads of the Republican Aldermen who sold out to John Keily by the country Republicans, who fear the party in the State has been greatly injured; while rural Dem-ocrats are no less incensed at Tammany Hall for the course it has pursued in the past few months. It looks as though the Assembly would yote to strip

It looks as though the Assembly would vote to strip the Aldermen of all power. The main stay of the Re-publican machine and Tammany men is the Senste, which has been organized in the interest of Belden and Relly, as was the Senste of 1882. It is generally pre-flicted that Mr. McCarthy will kill any charter amend-ment in any way calculated to take power from the Aldermen.

GURDON PASHA ON THE SOUDAN WAR. the Men who

Manage It. JERUBALEM, Dec. 20.-Although, to use cottleism, "It is a far cry" from Palestine the Boudan, the recent operations of the False Prophet have produced a profound impression among the Arab population of Syria. Those best acquainted with the subject are beginning to predict consequences most wide apreading and curious in their character Among such none is more qualified to express an opinion than the late Governor-General of the Soudan, Gordon Pasha. This most distinguished officer, who must be familiar by name to many of your readers in connection with his exploits in China, when, after the death of the Americans, Ward and Burgevin, he succeeded to the command of the "Ever Victorious Army and finally crushed the Saining rebellion, ha been staying here for nearly a year past, and has only just left. I have therefore had oppor tunities of lengthy conversations with hi the Egyptian and Arabian questions, and the views which he entertains are widely differ ent from those generally held in England. As Governor-General of the Soudan for five

years, during which he practically annexed and governed autocratically a territory very nearly equal in extent to the United States,

with a teeming population, and a powerful hos-tile faction of slave traders, whom he crushed

out of existence for the time, he acquired such

prestige among the natives that on his retire

country in a state of profound repose, and in a

nent from his functions he left the

position to furnish a considerable revenue the Egyptian Government. He succeeded inspiring a reverence amounting to awe for his own personality, partly by the extrame eccentricity of his method of government, and partly by his daring and promptitude in action. until finally it came to be supposed that he was invulnerable to bullets, was gifted with super-natural powers, and possessed a faculty of divination which could always unveil treachery. Holding in his hands full powers of life and death, he did not shrink from exercising them, when necessity arose, even agains persons in high position, while the extreme simplicity of his mode of life, the rending with which he listened to the complaints of the humblest, his sympathy with the oppressed and his stern sense of justice soon caused him to be as much loved as feared. Refusing the late Khedive's offer of \$50,000 a year as his private salary, he named the amount, which was less than half that sum. which he considered sufficient, and of this he spent in private charities \$150,000 during his term of government, leaving the country as poor as when he entered it, and leaving it, as all the world (in the Soudan) knew, because the present Khediye would not consent to a system of government which, in his opinion, could alone secure the happiness of the people and their immunity from oppression. He was succeeded by the one Egyptian Pasha who of all others he denounced as the most corrupt, and therefore the most unfit man to be his successor, and remonstrated against the appointment in the strongest language, predicting with extraordinary accuracy the events which have since taken place. Under the new regime the slave trade was resumed in ful vigor, the population was subjected to the most orrible oppression and robbery, and the rebellious feeling of the people only needed leader, when the False Prophet, or Mahdi, suddenly appeared, and threw the spark of religious fanaticism into the magazine, which he already found prepared by misgovernment

and tyranny. Gordon Pasha speaks of the inhabitants o the Soudan as a father would of his children. of whom he is especially proud, now that they have shown the stuff they are made of by eating up the Egyptian army. Of course, he deeply regrets the death of the British officers, but he warned them beforehand that they were going to their certain destruction, and that it was an act of madness to attempt to cope with disaffected millions with 10,000 Egyptian troops, who had been beaten at Tel-el-Kebir by the men who were now commanding them, and who were disloyal to the backbone. Against this ourse he protested strongly, on two grounds the first, that the cause for which the people were fighting was a just one, inasmuch as it was against tyranny and oppression ; and the second, that a disaster to an Egyptian army, commanded by a British officer, would inflict an injury on British prestige throughout the East which might entail the most serious consequences, for the defeat and slaughter by the Mahdi of a group of English officers in command of Egyptian troops would be converted in Oriental imaginations into the application of a British army, and engage the British Government on the wrong side in the new develop ment which the Eastern question must take as

According to Gen. Gordon, the true course to

pursue would have been to send up a Civil Commissioner to the Soudan, charged with the righting of grievances and empowered to effect some sort of compromise with the Mahdi holding out to him, possibly, if he would remain quiet, the prospect of being made use of at a future stage of the Eastern question. As things had gone so far, it was, in his opinion, hopeless to contend with him militarily in the inaccessible region which forms the scene of warfare, and impolitic to do so, even if it had been possible, for Gen. Gordon is one of those who believe that the Ottoman empire is to be overturned by the Pan-Arabic Pan-Islamic movement of which Arabi was the representative, and whose office has now been assumed by the Mahdi under circumstances far more likely to insure success; for not only has he the prestige of belonging, or assuming to belong, to the family of the Koreish, in which Mohammed vested the Caliphate, but the movement has been initiated in regions inaccessible to a European army, instead of on the bank of the Suez Canal and the shores of the Mediterranean, as was the case with Arabi. The tribes which he controls extend from the source of the Nile to the sacred city of Mocca itself; for the tribe which, almost imultaneously with Hicks Pasha's disaster. defeated some Egyptian troops near Sunkim and killed the British Consul, Capt. Monerieff. exists on both sides of the Red Sea at that point, half on one side and half on the other. and they are in intimate relations with the Arab tribes all through Yemon and the Hediaz o far as the Persian Gulf, and up to the gates of Bagdad.

For years past this country has been in rebellion against the Sultan, and fighting, of which the outside world has heard very little, has been going on incessantly between the Turks and Arabs. The news of the Mahdi's success will spread like wildfire among all these warlike people, giving them new hope and encouragement, and the chances are that we shall not have long to wait before we hear that the effects have been felt in Mecca itself. The proclamation of an Arab Caliph in that city even though the pretensions of the Mahdi to that office were not acknowledged, would rails the whole of the Arab-speaking peoples of Africa and Asia in a war against the Sultan who, not being an Arab, much less a member of the sacred family, is considered by them to be an usurper. And then the question would be presented to England which side to espouse whether to support the Sultan against the new aspirant to the Caliphate, or the latter against the Sultan occupying Egypt militarily. as she does at present.

It is impossible for England to remain neutral in such a question. She still acknowladges the Sultan's suzerainty over Egyp and threfore over the Soudan, and with her commercial interests at stake in the Suez Canal, it becomes a matter of vital importance to her in such a struggle to take the right side. more especially as the loyalty of more than thirty millions of Moslem subjects in India will depend upon her doing so. Now, in the opinion of Gen. Gordon, the sympathies of the Moslems of British India will be with the new novement, and if this mainly owed its success to British intervention. England would practically become the protector of the new Islamic power and thus strengthen immens-

urably her position in the East. For this reason it is that he regrets that British military prestige should have been compromised by hostile partisanship against the Mahdi; and he hostile partisanship against the maintain holds that the true policy for England would be to abstain at this juncture from any inter-

ference with his success. There is no reason why the Sultan should not undertake his suppression, if it pleases him to do so, England maintaining her position in Egypt as a neutral as long as circumstances permit her to do so, which probably would not be for a great while.

be for a great while. It is impossible, as you will readily perceive, that Palestine can remain long uninfluenced by these events. Should it take the proportions which are anticipated, the movement will spread northward to the confines of this country; and although it is not prob able that the tribes of the desert will cross the Jordan, or come into collision with Europe by meddling with the holy

places, or place themselves within easy reach of ironclads on the seaboard, still the scene of events will be sufficiently near to be exciting, and the victory of the Mahdi may be only the prelude to a drama in which all Europe will be ultimately involved.

52,804 Persons Carod for Buildy the Ye at a Cost of \$0,000,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The sunual report of the State Board of Charities shows that the value of property in charge of the Board is \$43,303,-478, of which \$7,520,933 is personal estate. The receipts of the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1883. were \$10,772,969; expenditures, \$9,983,087 number of persons under care Oct. 1, 52,804. There were 11,343 insane persons in the yar ous institutions of the State on Oct. 1. The Board recommends the purchase of the B son farm of 130 scres adjoining the W Asylum, at Ovid, at a cost not to excee per acre. The Board criticises the care of any-lums in New York and Kings counties, and recommends that the care of the insans the

recommends that the care of the insans there be placed in each county under a separate department entirely independent of the Beartments of Charities and Correction.

The average number of blind in Sine particulous is 400. There are new air State latitutions for deaf mutes, where 68 males and 513 females are cared for. The Secretarions in the State contain 3.255 males and 1.095 females. The earnings of these institutions were \$48.532, and the expenses \$62.37. The care of these juvenile delinquents is much below the proper standard. The total number of paupers in the percentage and almshouses of the State is 17.316, of whom 8.522 are females. Their support cost during the year \$1,859,836. The number of persons receiving outdoor relief is 60.554; and the amount expended \$79,987. There are 184 orphan asylums and houses for the friendless, and their immates number 42.643. The disbursements on their account were \$4,868,842, and the receipts \$5.363.927.

TWO TARIFF BILLS.

Mr. Hewitt Proposing to Practically Ecstore the Morrill Tariff of 1861.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-Mr. Morrison hopes to be able to report his Tariff bill to his committee early next week. He does not give any hint about it further than to say that it will probably provide for a horizontal reduction

and an enlargement of the free list. Mr. Hewitt has been perfecting a bill of an entirely different kind, and will offer it next week. He practically proposes to restore the Morrill tariff of 1861, which was very low. It does not in all respects agree with Morrill's

does not in all respects agree with Morrill's tariff, but is based on the principle of fixing the tariff at the lowest rate that has been imposed since 1860.

There does not seem to be any decided sentiment in the House in favor of a horizontal reduction. Mr. Hewitt, however, thinks that is bill would meet with approval, because, while it reduces the revenue, it does not put the tariff on any article any lower than it has been in the last twenty-five years. The difficulty with Mr. Hewitt's plan, it is claimed, is that instead of reducing the revenue, the low duty might stimulate importations so greatly that the revenue would be increased.

The Sugar War at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 .- The refusal of the Senate to ratify the proposed treaty with Mex ico has caused much uneasiness among the friends of the Hawalian treaty of 1875. The influence of the cheap tobacco growers and the doctrinal hostility of those who deny the right and the expediency of the treaty-making power to interfere with the revenues of the Government had something to do with this action, but they were weak as compared with the vigorous opposition of the Louisiana sugar interests. This element came to the front on this occasion with an energy it has never exhibited before. Stimulated by its success it is about to grapple with the sugar planters of the Sandwich Islands. Great activity of preparation is manifest in each of these hostile cames. Early in the session Senator Gibson of Louislana introduced a resolution looking to the termination of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, under which the sugar of that kingdom comes into the United States free of duty. This measure, it is now announced, is to be immediately pressed for consideration. Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister, is anxious for a supplemental treaty extending the present one for a definite term of years. As this would require a two-thirds vote, Mr. Smith, the special Commissioner of the Hawaiian Government, is said to be of the opinion that if notice of abrogation can be defeated, it will be all that is practicable at this session. But these dignitaries are of minor importance in the struggle when compared with Col. Z. S. Spaiding, the great sugar man of the kingdom, and Tresiabout to grapple with the sugar planters of the gle when compared with Col. Z. S. Spalding, the great sugar man of the kingdom, and President of its Planters' and Labor Supply Company. Even Claus Spreckels is but a pigmy in importance as compared with him. He is here with his family enjoying an agreeable winter, but that he will keep a sharp lookout for whatever may be done affecting the great interest he represents is made certain by the following extract from the report to the stockholders of his company made by the Secretary on the 15th of October last:

Our President, Col. Z. S. Spalding, is also in Washing.

On the 15th of October inst:

Our President, Col. Z. S. Spalding, is also in Washington, and will remain there as our neart during the winter. From his therough and intinate acquaintance with every point relating to the reciprocity reaty, as well as his great executive ability, we feel confident that he will be very useful in enlightening the ignorance and softening the prejudices of these opposed to us. The "enlightening of ignorance and the softening of prejudices" have become fine aris in Washington, and the sweet influences of sugar, both of the Hawalian and the Louisiana varieties, will doubtless soon be felt by the flies of the Congressional lobby.

Stern Talk from the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury of Union county N J which has been investigating charges that the Board of Excise of Elizabeth and the Mayor and Common Council Rahway have not enforced the Excise law, brought in presentments yesterday against the officials of both cities. The presentment stys that citiens who have appeared before the Excise Board of Elizabeth investeen treated with disrespect, that persons have sold spirituous liquors for months without licenses, and that personal the properties of the properties. The properties of the pro

Building In New York Last Year.

In his report for 1883, Building Inspector sterbrook says there were 2,023 buildings erected i New York in 1883 at an estimated cost of \$44.394.638. As New York in 1883 at an estimated cost of \$4,504,638. As many as 1.670 were altered at a cost of \$4,540,438. No very costly dwelling house was erected last year, the lotal estimated cost of the ten highest-priced dwellings being \$670,000. Of dwellings costing hetween \$20,000 and \$50,000 lot were built, and 200 were built at a cost less than the first fagure. Six hotels, 11 churches, 10 places of amusement, and 5 schools were built in 1983.

Glad It Is So, Mr. Ridgway.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noticed by The Sux of this date that you report me as having been the subject of comment in the Assembly Chamber during the debate of the Pilot bill, and that I was reduring the debate of the Pilot bill, and that I was referred to as a lobbyist engaged sgainet the interest of the pilots. This mirstake has accurred so many times that I deem it my duty to call your attention to the error. I have not been in Almay for exercise you have not been in Almay for several years. I am not a lobbyist, and never land say interest in the bill referred to in your article and anothe only person by the name in this section of the country. Will you please do one the justice to correct the matter, and greatly oblige, yours respectfully.

District Attorney Kings country.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 23.

A New Officer Needed on the Ferries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: I would angest to the ferry companies that they employ a man on every boat (especially those of the Rosseveit ferry) whose duty it shall be to stand in the so-called ladies cablin and prevent ladies occupying seats. The inspority of them do stand, but a few have the analacity to take a seat when they can get one. Several times I have no ticed three or four ladies sitting down while gentlemen, and even boys, had to stand.

BROOKLYS, Jan. 23.

ONE WHO ALWAYS STANDS.

There is no Vice-President Now. To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: I would

like to sak of you, Is there a Vice-President of the United States! A friend of mine states there is. I say there is not. We do not doud, there heng a President of the Senate, but is there a Vice-President in point of fact? A reply in your next issue will odige an old subscriber. Set Hore, Sau, sen. 1b.

SUNBRAMS.

Returns show Dublin still to be what Lady Morgan described it in her day, the "tay drinking

est" city in the world. -Since the opening of the Sucz Canal tea

has, 1870 excepted, declined each year in price. It has never been lower in England than now. ...There will be a rush of photographers to

British Columbia after Parliament passes the bill requir-ing Chinese residents to have their photographs taken. -So extraordinarily mild has been the coather in England that an ascent of Snowdon, Wales, was made on Jan. 6, a feat almost unprecedented. No

-An experiment was made last year of importing dead meat from Russia to London, which is likely to prove successful, and may appreciably affect the price of meat in London.

The Paris pawn shops being practically

Government offices, the disposal of stolen articles in them is very hazardons, as all the offices are under one control and in constant communication.

Mario and Grist once declined a very remunerative engagement for a night or two because hi heard the hotel was not quite up to the mark. He was uxurious and expensive in his personal habits. -The best macaroni consumed in this country is, according to the Philadelphi California wheat. New York Philadelphi

is wheat. New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco make more macaroni than is importal.

—According to the latest statistics the number of Jews in the German empire is 501,612, or 125 for every 10,000 of the population. In Prussia the aver-age is higher, namely, 133 to 10,000, while in Hamburg t rises to 353.

-Rumors of the wondrous boy discovered some months ago by Patti in South Wales are rife just now, and possibly next year's musical season may wit-ness the advent of a Welsh bard of whom the principal--The Academy of Sciences has just been

inished at Athens. The new building, which comprise ecture rooms, besides a library, has been built of marbls, in the style of the buildings of the Aeropolis, and within sight of them. Baron von Sina of Vienna, a wealthy Grock, has made this munificent present.

-Holloway's splendid charitable benefac-—Holloway's aplendid charitable benefactions were entirely at the instance of hie wife. She
thought that, while the rich could take care of themselves and the poor were largely provided for in existing
undowed horpitals, many of those who came between
the two were left out in the cold, and that it was especially diffusit for women of this latter class to command
apperer sevantages in education.

—Sir John Brown, a great employer of
there at shadeld, England, in a recent speech deplored
the rectlemness of English artisans, and urged them to
collected with employers in winning back the wanning

the restlements of English artisans, and urged them to sofperate with employers in winning back the waning trade. Steel plates, once a Sheffield specialty, could now, he said, be got in Germany at \$2.50 to \$5 per ton less.

Trade in all directions was leaving the country, which, he believed, had passed the height of her prosperity.

—Cardinal McCabe writes to the Dublin branch of the Peace Society that he has no hope of the success of its aims. "The Christian world once recog-nized such a tribunal, and was prepared to enforce its decisions; but aithough the arbiter still exists, its au-thority is ignored, and hence the sword must settle the disputes of Christian States, to the disgrace of the Christian name and the misery of Christian nations."

-The English revenue for the past year

amounted to £30,035,522. This is a not increase over the previous year of £3,690,664. With the exception of mis-cellaneous receipts, which show a decrease of £230,843. there is an increase in every branch of revenue, in cinding £2,839,000 from the property and income tax, £352,000 from the customs, £300,788 from stamps,£290,000 from the Post Office, £60,000 from telegraphs, and £51,000 from house duty. -The private view of the Reynolds col-

ection at the Grosvenor Gallery was densely crowded by people who came not to see the notabilities of other presence of Browning was for the hour more interest-ing than the pallid face of Johnson against the checked cover of his high-back chair; Elizabeth Gunning was for-gotten when Miss Fortescue passed by followed by as large a crowd as Horace Wolpole described mobiling the celebrated Irlah beauty and her sister when they apeared in the park or at the play

-Telegraph poles have been put to a new eurpose. Three hippopotami came down as far as the econd cataract in the high Nile of 1882, which is an unusual thing, and one of the three has remained there ever since. He feeds himself at the expense of the bean fields of the inhabitants, who, in spite of their indignation, have not yet contrived to put him out of the way. and rubs himself regularly in the evening against the telegraph posts which akirt the river at that point. He has now attracted the attention of a Europeau sports man, and the days of the creature are probably numbered-

-The Berlin correspondent of the London. Times writes that many of Dr. Lasker's friends may that he died of a broken heart-from grief at seeing the genius of liberty finally fornake the imperial edifice, at the building of which she presided—broken by sman and disgust at the recent outbreak of fury, which he always believed was countenanced in high quarters, against his race. "Dr. Lasker's Parliamentary life was ways believed was connienanced in high quarters, signing his race. "Dr. Lasker's Parliamentary life was little other than a desperate struggle to get the democratic constitutionalism of England superioduced on the semi-autocratic militaryism of Germany. The two are

-Father John F. Malo, the missionary priest, arrived in Chicago on Saturday last with thirty-nine half-breed Chippewa Indian children, rauging from 9 to 15 years of age, who are to be educated to be migionaries. Twelve of them are boys, who are to be s to the Christian Brothers' school near Chicago. The girls will enter the school of the Lady of the Good Shep-berd, in Milwaukee. The General Government gives hem \$167 each annually. mothers would not assent to Pather Malo's taking their children, and the only full-blooded child that started sprang out of the sleigh and ran back.

-The other day a priest in Kerry, says the St. James's Gazette, went to his bishop: "I want you he said, "to give me a general dispensing power for cases of perfury." "For perfury!" said his lordship. "What do the people want with that!" "Faith!" answered the good father, "they can't get on without it. For, first of all, the Moonlighters come to them and swear them that they must say that they didn't know who they were; and then there's the Arrears act, and they have to take the oath they're not worth a farthing; and you know it the Land Court they can't get a reduction till they say

they can't pay their rent. In fact, my lord, the po-people have to perjure themselves at every turn." -A startling event happened the other morning in connection with the mail train from Brest, which is due in Paris at 10 minutes to 5 o'clock. While proceeding at full speed the passengers observed the brakes to be put on with such suddenness that fear were entertained that a collision was imminent especially as the spot at which the train was drawn up was in utter darkness. Upon the guard reaching the engine he found the stoker endeavoring to overpowed the driver, who had lost his reason. After blocking the lne the guard joined the stoker, and succeeded it securing the unfortunate man, but not until after he had offered a desperate resistance. The locometive was then put in motion, the nearest station was reached then put in motion, the nearest station was reache without further misadventure, and the driver was place

in custody. -"Stepniak," author of "Underground Russia," writes to the London Daily News that five years ago Soudeikin, au obscure plebelan infantry Capiain, was mixinown. He rose with the assassination of the Czar. Having shortly before entered the pointer from the army, he attracted the attention of Public Prosecutor Strehnikoff, a monarchical fanatic, who recommended him, though but 28, to the Czar for important work, and he soon won golden opinions from his Majesty. He was a born detective, and had a marvellous art of insingating himself into the confidence of prisoners. He openly avowed that terrorism was, in his opinion the only remedy applicable. To accomplish his aim he was absolutely indifferent to what expedients he resorted, but he was not cruel. He often said that sooner of later, he was bound to be killed, but would do his best to make it later. He had no fixed habitation, and but very few knew where to find him. Stepniak describes him as the most powerful subject of the empire, and thinks that it would be difficult to exaggerate the consternation

coasioned by his murder among the court party. -The statistics of the French vintage of isst your show that the yield was the largest seen in France since 1878, namely, B6,020,000 hecfolites, though even this quantity is far below the average vintage of the last ten years—mainely, 45,000,000 hectolites. During the ten years the exports have averaged 3,000. to her tolitres, but since the advent of the bad years this average has never been reached, and in 1981 at least for eleven months, the exports did not exceed 2. 2380.080 hectolitres. Imports, on the other hand, which n 1973 amounted to 654,000 hectolitres, began to increase in 1976, when they rose to 1.005,000 hectolitres. In 1885, they reached 7,537,000 hectolitres, and during eleven months of hast year 7,805,000 hectolitres. Owing to the securges which have devastated several of the winegrowing districts of France, the area devoted to the vine has diminished considerably since 1873, when it was ask down at 2.880/60 hectares. In 1874 the number of bec-tares was 2.446,000; it is now 2.005,000. The districts affected by the phylloxera are the departments of Aude. louches du Rhône, Cher, Pyrences Orientales, Rhône Bouches-du Rhône, Cher Pyrenies Orientales Rhône, beux Sevres, Heranit and, recently, Indre-st-Loire, and the Loiret. Midew has appeared in the departments of Gard, Hasses-Pyrenies, and Vaticiase. The departments more or less on the way to recovery from the ravages of the phyllosera are the Ardecke, a part of Ariege, Bouches-du-Rhône. Herault, Lozers, Loire, Drôme, Vienne, Var, and especially the Gironde. The American stocks are reported to be flourishing. Wine growing is extending in Algeria. In 1876 there were but 16,700 hos-tages devoted to wine, yielding 221,990 heetolitres. In ares devoted to wine, yielding 221,000 hectolitres. In 1982 there were 27,000 hectares, yielding 947,000 hecta